

DHS Presidential Transition Office Tasking 17:

Provide a comprehensive picture of the border as it stands today (areas where fencing exists, types of fencing – primary, secondary, tertiary, vehicle, etc.), other technologies including IFTs, maps.

The priority mission of the United States Border Patrol (USBP) is the prevention of terrorists and their weapons from entering the United States; achieved while preventing the illegal entry of people and contraband across the border, between official ports of entry. To accomplish this, the Border Patrol focuses efforts on patrolling the 1,993 miles of international border with Mexico, 3,987 miles of international border with Canada and 2,627 miles of coastal waters which measure from the Texas-Louisiana state line around the Florida Keys to the Florida-Georgia state line. Operations are conducted within the 20 USBP sectors, 24 hours a day, in all types of terrain and weather conditions. The 20 sectors are as follows:

Southwest Border (SBO), from east to west:

- 1. Rio Grande Valley (RGV)
- 2. Laredo (LRT)
- 3. Del Rio (DRT)
- 4. Big Bend (BBT)
- 5. El Paso (EPT)
- 6. Tucson (TCA)
- 7. Yuma (YUM)
- 8. El Centro (ELC)
- 9. San Diego (SDC)

Northern Border (NB), from east to west:

- 1. Houlton (HLT)
- 2. Swanton (SWB)
- 3. Buffalo (BUN)
- 4. Detroit (DTM)
- 5. Grand Forks (GFN)
- 6. Havre (HVM)
- 7. Spokane (SPW)
- 8. Blaine (BLW)

Coastal Border (CB), from east to west:

- 1. Ramey (RMY)
- 2. Miami (MIP)
- 3. New Orleans (NLL)





(b) (7)(E)



Types of USBP Assets on the Border:

- 1. Fencing
 - a. Primary Pedestrian Approximately (b) (7)(E), intended to shape pedestrian travel across the border. Pedestrian Fencing (b) (7)(E)

 (b) (7)(E)
 - b. Secondary Pedestrian An additional layer of security (b) (7)(E)
 - c. Tertiary Primarily composed of (b) (7)(E), and used to delineate property boundaries and/or (b) (7)(E) corridors
 - d. Vehicle Approximately (b) (7)(E) tall, intended to stop (b) (7)(E)

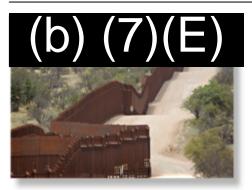
Below is a listing of the current amount of fencing in place along the Southwest Border:

Sector	Primary	Primary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
	Pedestrian	Vehicle	Total	Pedestrian	Pedestrian
RGV					
DRT					
LRT					
BBT					
EPT					
TCA					
YUM					
ELC					
SDC					
Total					



Fencing

Pedestrian Fence: Bollard with Solid Steel Panel



Pedestrian Fence: Slotted Steel with Mesh Panels



Pedestrian Fence: Steel Mesh



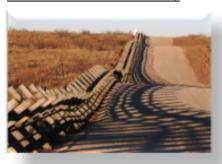
Pedestrian Fence: Landing Mat





Fencing

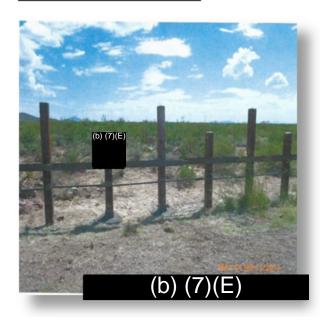
Vehicle Fence: Normandy



Secondary Fence



Vehicle Fence: Post on Rail



Tertiary Fence

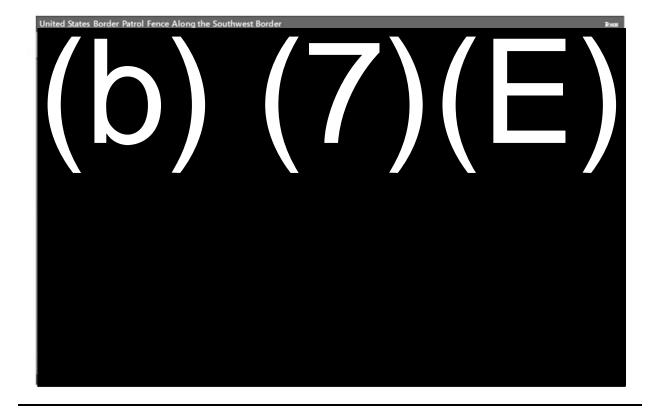




Fencing By State

Texas / New Mexico

Sector	Primary Pedestrian	Primary Vehicle	Primary Total	Secondary Pedestrian	Tertiary Pedestrian
RGV					
LRT					
DRT		1 1			
BBT					
EPT					
Totals					

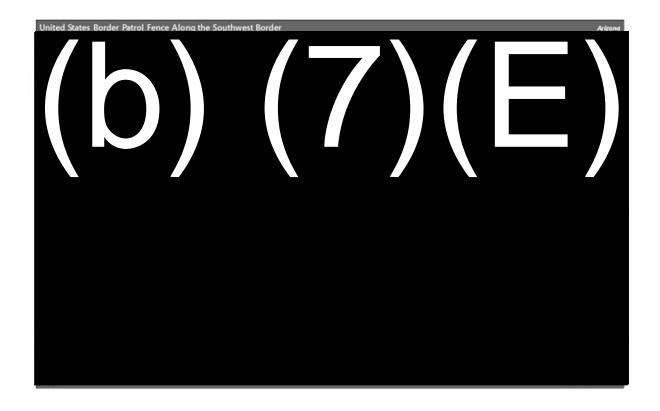




Fencing By State

Arizona

Sector	Primary Pedestrian	Primary Vehicle	Primary Total	Secondary Pedestrian	Tertiary Pedestrian
TCA		/ 	17	\	
YUM)(二)	
Totals				/\-/	

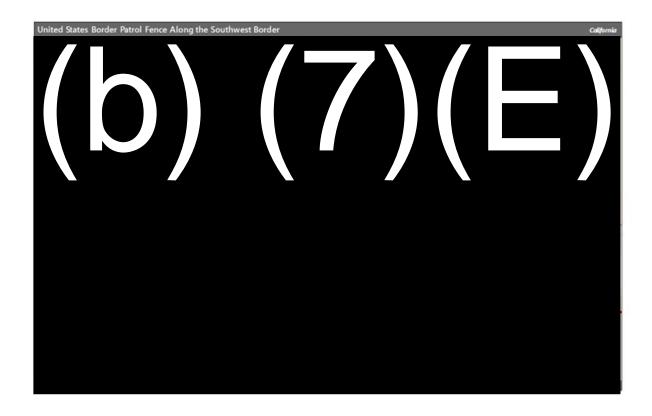




Fencing By State

Califorinia

Sector	Primary Pedestrian	Primary Vehicle	Primary Total	Secondary Pedestrian	Tertiary Pedestrian
ELC		/ h	\ /7	\/ □\	
SDC					
Totals		()	<u> </u>		





2. Access Roads/All Weather Roads

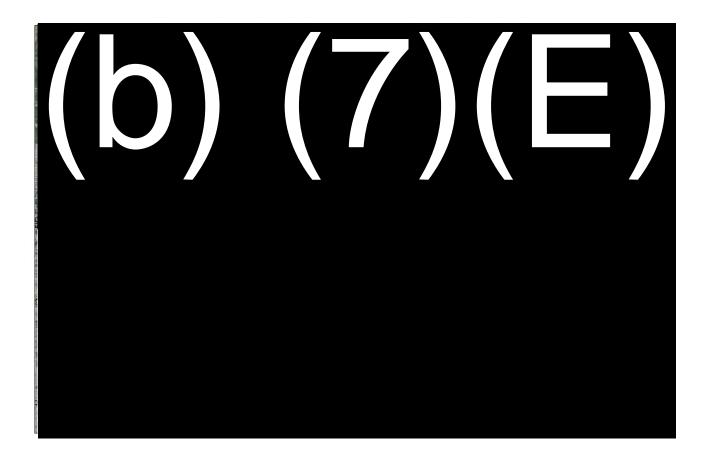
 CBP and USBP have facilitated the construction of All-Weather roads for access to the immediate border and response areas. Below is a list of the mileage of All-Weather roads built for these purposes:

All Weather Road				
SECTOR	FY	Quantity		
RGV	2017	(b) (7)(E)		
LRT	2017			
DRT	2017			
BBT	2017			
EPT	2017			
TCA	2017			
YUM	2017			
ELC	2017			
SDC	2017			
TOTAL				



Laredo Sector

Miles of All-Weather Roads





El Paso Sector

Miles of All-Weather Roads





Tucson Sector

(b) (7)(E) Miles of All-Weather Roads





Yuma Sector

Miles of All-Weather Roads





El Centro Sector

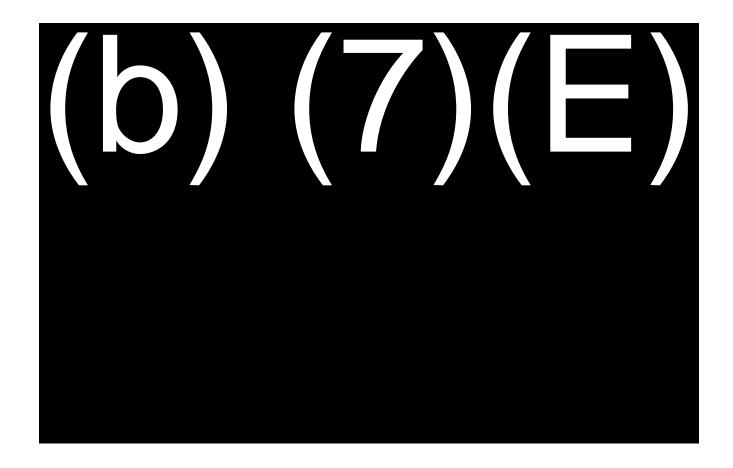






San Diego Sector

(b) (7)(E) Miles of All-Weather Roads





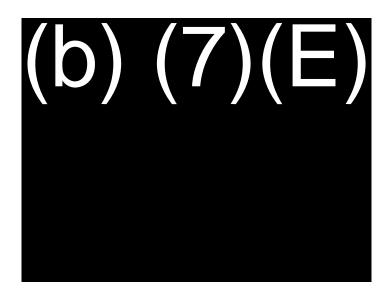
3. Technology

- a. Sensors
 - i. Unattended Ground Sensors (UGS) Alerts agents of possible activity (Page 17)
 - ii. Imaging Sensors Alerts and provides an image of the traffic allowing for a more informed agent deployment (Page 18)
- b. Surveillance Technology
 - i. Integrated Fixed Tower (IFT) Fixed, wide area persistent surveillance, **(b) (7)(E)**, sends data back to the station for agent deployment (Page 19)
 - ii. Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) Fixed, (b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(E), sends data back to a station for agent deployment (Page 20)
 - iii. Mobile Vehicle Surveillance System (MVSS) A vehicle mounted (b) (7)(E) surveillance vehicle. Deployed to locations based on operational need (Page 21)
 - iv. Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC/MSS) Mobile, wide area
 (b) (7)(E)

 (Page 22 and 23)
 - v. Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) Tethered "blimps" that provide (b) (7)(E) (Page 24)
 - vi. Tactical Aerostat Systems (TAS) Mobile aerostat and tower platform
 (b) (7)(E)
 (b) (7)(E) (Page 25)
 - vii. Handheld Imaging Technology (b) (7)(E)
 (b) (7)(E) (Page 26)



Unattended Ground Sensors (UGS)



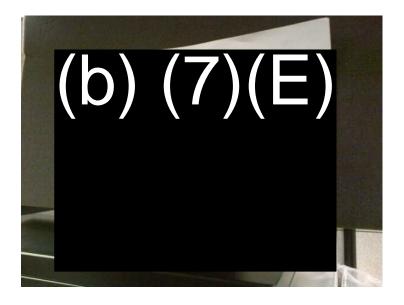
UGS provide (b) (7)(E) (and can thus also be categorized as "fixed" surveillance solutions). These sensors support the need to detect, and track and identify tasks. Sensor capabilities include (b) (7)(E)

When a ground sensor is activated, an alarm is communicated to a Border Patrol Control room.

(b) (7)(E)



Imaging UGS (I-UGS)

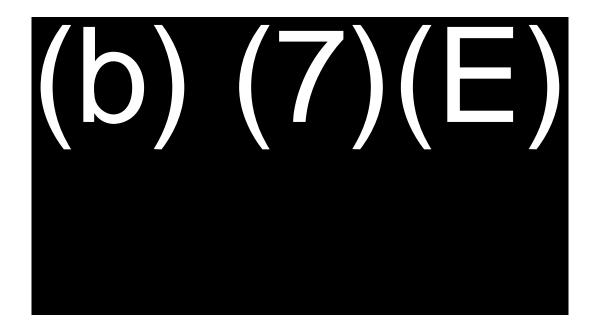


Description:

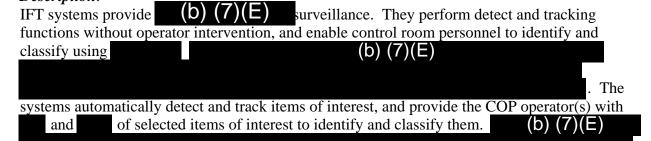
Imaging Sensors (IS) are a specific type of unattended ground sensor with an and the back to a control room. (b) (7)(E)



Integrated Fixed Tower (IFT)



Description:

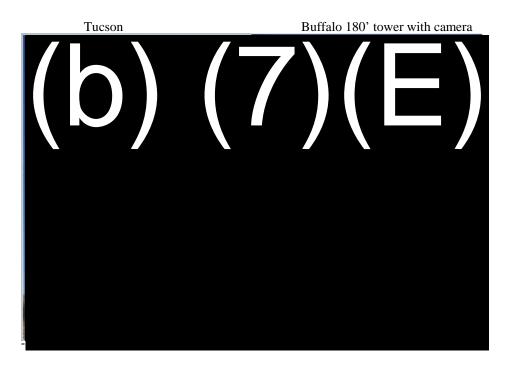




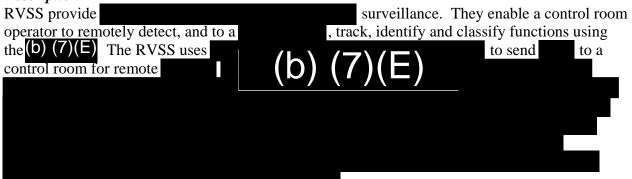
Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)

Current Monopole Towers

Northern Border Tower

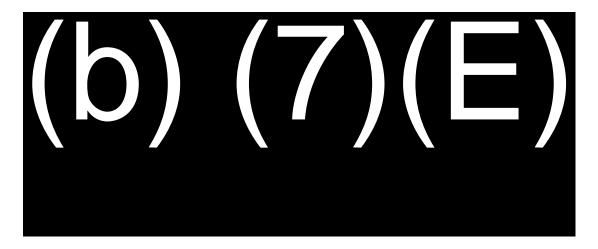


Description:





Mobile Vehicle Surveillance System (MVSS)



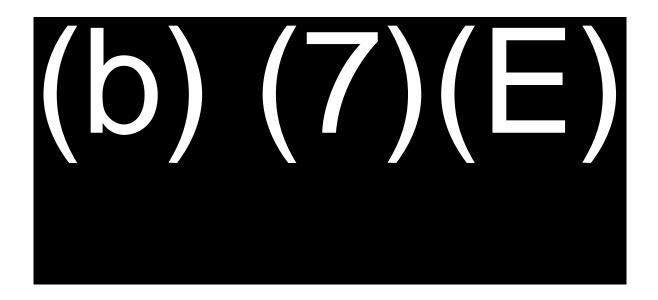
MVSS provide (b) (7)(E) surveillance and consist of a suite of (b) (7)(E)

. An agent deploys with the system. MVSS enable an operator deployed with the system to detect and to a (b) (7)(E), track, identify and classify functions using the control equipment. (b) (7)(E)

The agent/operator to detect intrusions and assist agents/officers in responding to those intrusions.



Mobile Surveillance System (MSS)



Description:

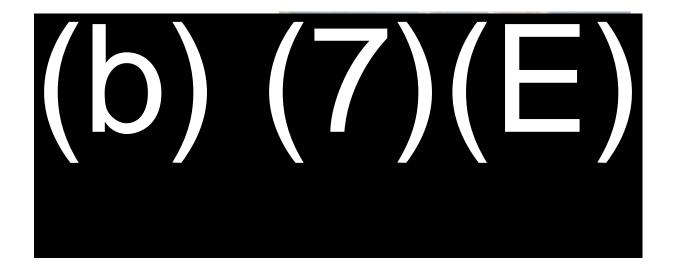
MSS provide (b) (7)(E) surveillance and consists of a suite of sensors (b) (7)(E)

. An agent deploys (b) (7)(E) to operate the system.

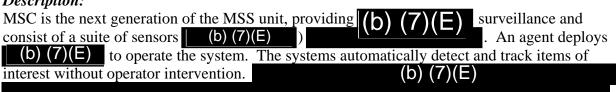
The systems automatically detect and track items of interest without operator intervention.



Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC)

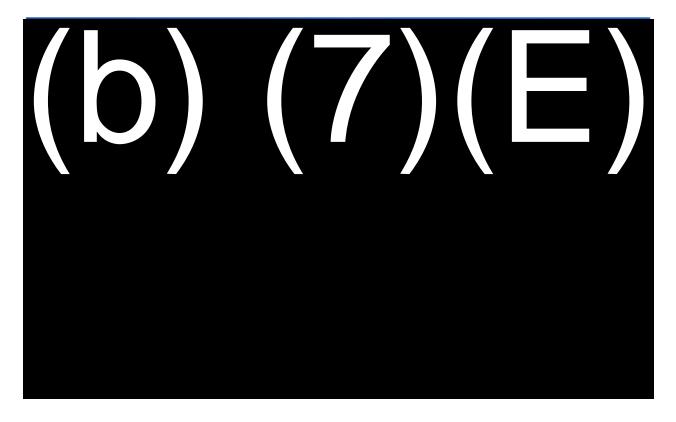


Description:





Tethered Aerostat Radar Systems (TARS)

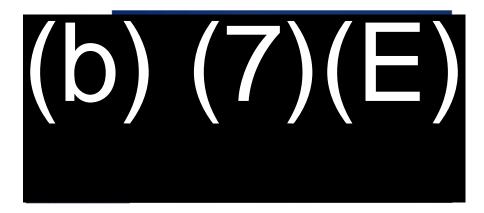


Description:

TARS provides surveillance of air approaches to the (b) (7)(E), and into (b) (7)(E). These are radar sites that are scheduled to be equipped with enhanced surveillance of ARS are equipped with (b) (7)(E) capabilities, and are owned by CBP Air and Marine Operations.



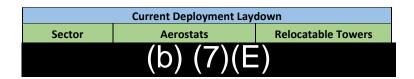
Tactical Aerostat Systems (TAS)



Description:

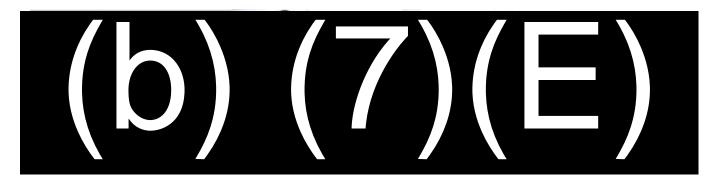
The Tactical Aerostat System is a program that provides relocatable aerostats and towers to provide day and night time surveillance capabilities. The towers and the aerostats can also work independently from one another, providing ground surveillance for responding units. There are

(b) (7)(E) aerostats that are deployed based on operational needs. Currently (b) (7)(E) aerostats are owned by the Department of Defense.





Handheld Imaging Technology:



Description:

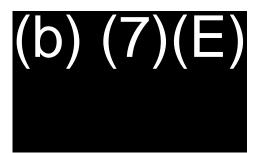
USBP currently employs agent centric support equipment for mobile surveillance; this category of equipment is man-portable, or transportable in a vehicle. The equipment includes

transportable in a vehicle. The equipment includes (b)(7)(E)

equipment provides agents with an enhanced ability to detect illegal activity and track intrusions when conducting surveillance operations or in support of tracking and responses activities. This equipment is particularly essential during night operations where unaided vision is very limited.

(b) (7)(E)







Technology by Sector

		Technology Laydown			
SECTOR	Border Miles	(b) (7)(E)			
BBT	510				
BLW	252	(b) (7)(E)			
BUN	341				
DRT	210				
DTM	863	(b) (7)(E)			
ELC	70				
ЕРТ	268				
GFN	861				
HLT	611				
HVM	456				
LRT	171				
MIP	1,203				
NLL	694				
RGV	316				
RMY	730				
SDC	60				
SPW	308				
SWB	295				
TCA	262				
YUM	126				
Total	8,607				

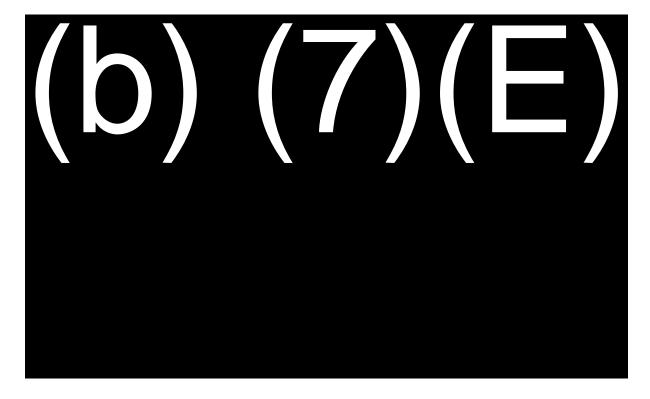


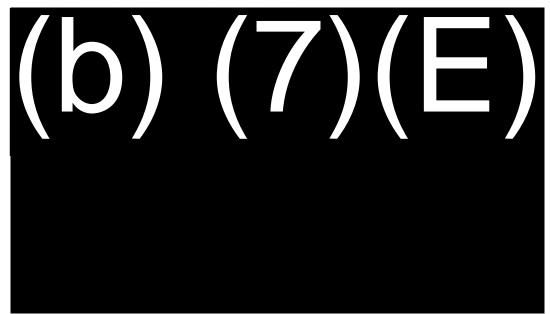
Examples of Integrated Fixed Tower ViewSheds

(b) (7)(E) Arizona Area

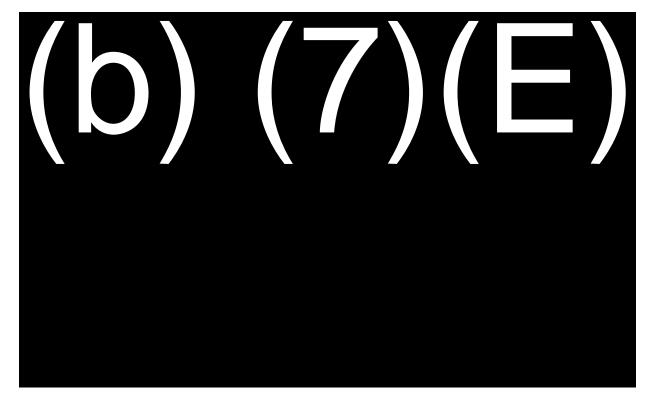


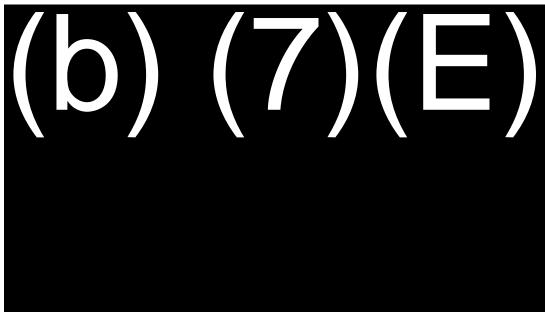






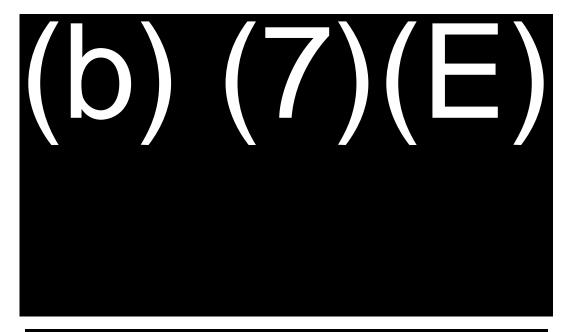






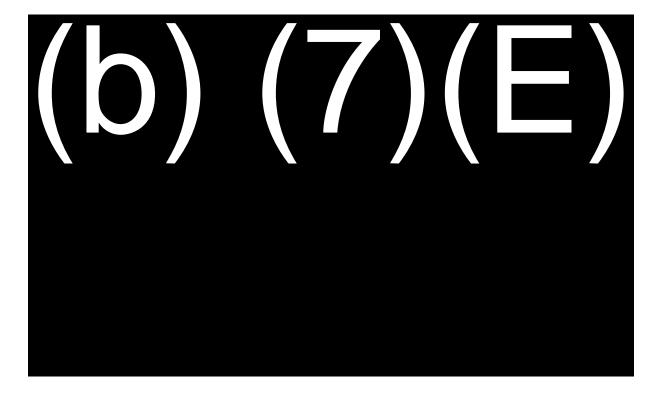


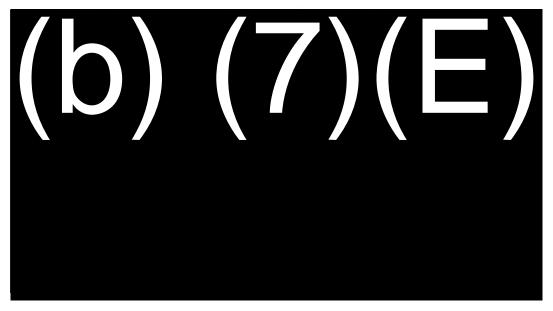
(b) (7)(E)



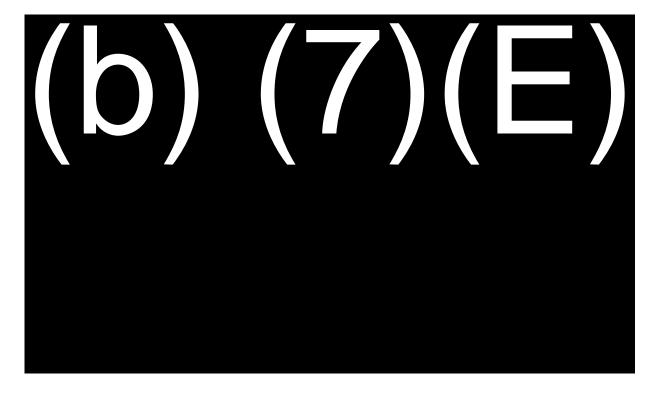
(b) (7)(E)

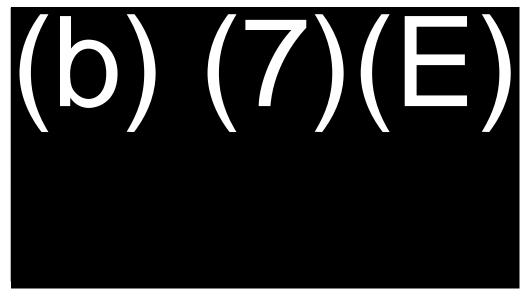




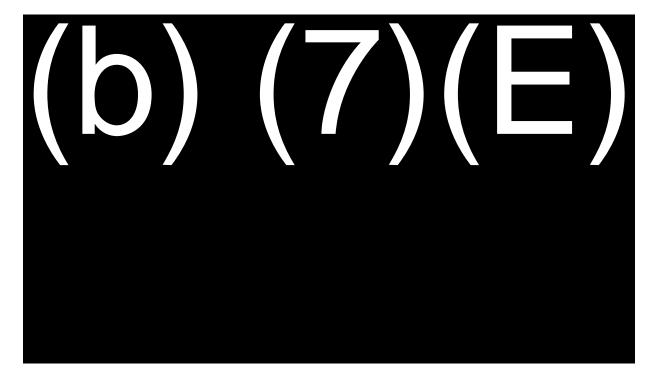


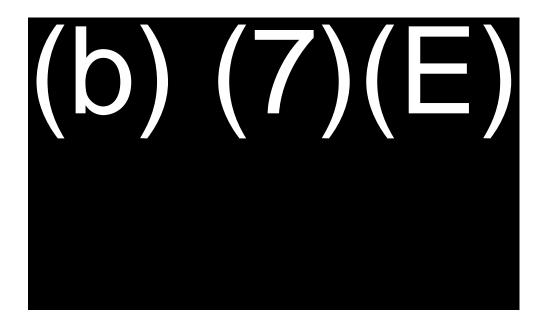








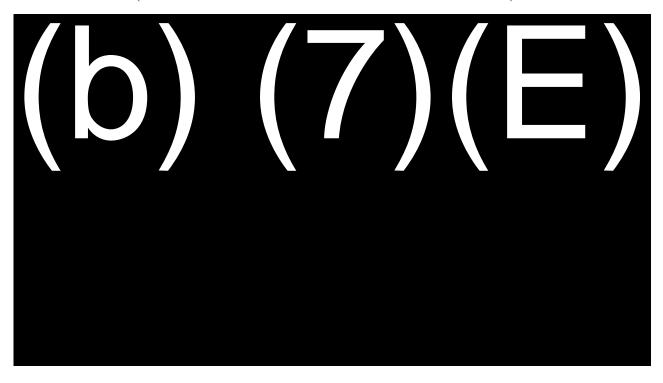






Future – From Program Management Office

TARS/TAS Coverage in yellow is current (PLEASE SEE MAP HANDOUT FOR DETAILED MAP)



Detailed viewshed analyses were conducted for the Rio Grande Valley and Tucson Sectors. The map shows the specific viewing capabilities of the technologies,
 (b) (7)(E)
 Similar analyses will be conducted for the entire Southwest border